

S.G. Discusses 4-1-4 Proposal

ASO Moves To Disband, Budget Cut Questioned

The ASO began its new session on September 25th with a call from President Jim Long to "decide where we're going this year and what we intend to do with the ASO."

President Long expanded on his opening remarks when he pointed out to the members that, with the removal of the social responsibility for the college from ASO and the problems incurred in the budgets, if the Organization could not come up with some good ideas about what they should do with themselves, then the best thing to do would be to disband.

Vice-President Chris Goetzke then began questioning Larry Dewberry, a member of ASO and also the Treasurer of the Student Government, concerning the budget situation. In answer to a query concerning the validity of the *ad hoc* committee on fiscal responsibility, Larry pointed out that the S.G. Constitution gives the F&A Committee the right to distribute college Administration money, not money of the S.G. itself and that the budget cuts were obtained from money collected by the S.G. in the form of the activities fee.

With this, President Long, and Tom Cramblitt, editor of the *Greyhound*, both asked Mr. Dewberry if, in fact, the activities fee was not college money since you could not register if you did not pay. Mr. Dewberry responded by saying that the college had agreed to be the collection agency for the S.G.

and to use this particular method for collection.

Following this debate came a discussion on the allocation of office space. Vice-President Chris Goetzke pointed out that during the summer Mr. Lavin had re-assigned office space without notification of the activities involved. Mr. Goetzke then made a motion that a statement be drafted explaining the ASO's position in the matter and their understanding that they had the right to allocate space.

In the last action of the evening, Mr. Cramblitt made two proposals. First, he called on the members of the ASO to draft a proposal to be sent to Mr. Lavin requesting that the social powers of the ASO be returned, as per his understanding of the Constitution of the ASO and the S.G. Grayson Grau and Dick Wisniewski both attacked this proposal on the grounds that it would further split the student body and the motion was voted down a few moments later.

Mr. Cramblitt then proposed that if the ASO did not desire to find something to make itself functional then it should disband. Debate on this topic continued for twenty minutes at which time President Long moved that the meeting adjourn and that Mr. Cramblitt's proposal be voted on in the next meeting.

President Long closed the meeting by saying, "I think we should all go home and consider this proposal. It's very important and I think that we should give it much serious consideration."

ROTC Unit Ranked First At Summer Camp, Larry Buehler Named Battalion Commander

As usual, this summer the junior cadets of Loyola's ROTC Battalion marched off to camp at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. What was unusual about this summer, was that out of 6,300 cadets representing 94 colleges in 15 states, the Loyola battalion finished higher overall than any other group.

Summer camp, a period of intensive, on-the-field training exercises, began around the 14th of June and consisted of four increments spread out over a two-month period. Of the 33 Loyola cadets present at the camp, eleven were designated as Distinguished Military Students (DMS), in recognition for their outstanding leader-

ship and military abilities. Loyola also distinguished itself as being one of the few cadet battalions in which no cadet dropped from the summer camp. Usually, most cadet battalions have two or three "drop-outs" each year.

Larry Buehler, who will serve as Cadet Battalion Commander this year, finished highest of the Loyola group. Also, during the summer camp, former Captain Charles B. Sabin, Jr., was promoted to the rank of Major.

Although the cadets usually go to camp after their junior year, two graduates from Loyola were involved in this year's camp and were commissioned there. They

New Curriculum Proposal Submitted 4-1-4 Recommended By Committee

Three proposals of major interest to every student at Loyola were discussed at an all-day student-faculty administration conference on September 9. The proposals concerned the establishment of a Student Life Commission, a student of Campus Disruption, and a revised curriculum for the Day College.

Since September 1968, the Curriculum Committee has been extensively studying the Loyola curriculum to see exactly how it may be altered to "better satisfy the needs and special interests of the individual student and faculty member—to produce a curriculum which will permit the individual to satisfy not only his professional and humanistic requirements, but also his personal academic interests."

The committee has come up with a "4-1-4" program which is designed to reduce the four-year work load from forty to thirty-five courses. The recommended semester system is to have a fifteen-week fall session (early September to Christmas), a four-week January session, and a fifteen-week spring session. The student will take four courses in each long semester and one course in the mini-semester, except for the senior year when the mini-semester will be made optional.

With only four courses in each long semester, it is hoped that the student will be able to achieve a "greater breadth and depth in each of his courses than is possible under the five-course semester." Such courses will enable the teachers and students to explore more areas of the discipline than they would be able to cover otherwise. The new courses would resemble four-credit courses rather than the current three-credit offerings, to use the current terminology.

With the greater depth in the fall and spring semesters, the winter session will provide more opportunity for creative and individual work. The student will take part in independent study and field work, perhaps to work with faculty members or other students on a project. Underclass students will be required to take mini-semester courses in fields outside their major; upperclassmen will normally take the courses in their major. Such courses, by their special nature, will be structured and

graded differently than the normal fall or spring courses.

Core requirements under the "4-1-4" would be: 2 Courses in Literature, 2 History courses, 2 Philosophy courses, 2 Theology courses, 1 Ethics course, 3 Mathematics and/or Science courses, 2 Social Science courses, 2 Language courses, and 2 course in ROTC or Physical Education. An English Composition placement examination will be given to incoming freshmen; those not able to pass this test will be required to participate in a non-credit composition workshop in the first semester of the Freshman year.

The thirty-page report also recommended other innovations in the curriculum. The Committee suggested that the possibility of establishing an American Studies program at Loyola be looked into; also it was suggested that the college's course offerings in the Fine Arts be expanded.

Interested students may look at a copy of the entire proposal. Copies (to read, not to keep) are available in such locations as the office of the Academic Vice-President (in the Faculty House) or at the *Greyhound* office.

Students interested in discussing the matter should make it known to the Academic Vice-President Mr. McNeirney or to their class representatives in the Student Government. S.G. debate on the topic should continue for the next few meetings and the Vice-President has voiced his willingness to listen to all proposals.

— On Campus —

The Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Peace Society would like to make it known that there is a nationwide moratorium on classes proposed for the 15th of October to protest the Vietnam War. The President of the Society would like to announce that any student who is interested in taking part in this program can do so with the blessing of the whole Society. However, it is the opinion of the President that such an activity on an organized level would be a waste of time here at Loyola so the MLKPS will not be directly involved.

Student Senate meetings will be held each Thursday at 12 noon. These meetings are open to the public and any student interested in seeing how his representative is working is invited to attend any and all meetings.

The ASO is facing a possible disbanding. Students with opinions are requested to give them in writing to ASO President Jim Long or Vice-President Chris Goetzke.

Cafe Transition Rugged; Service Facing Problems

As both resident students and commuters are finding out, the transition in the dining hall from ARA-Slater cafeteria service to Servomation-Mathias family service is progressing in a less-than-smooth way.

According to manager Mr. Timmins, the basic difficulties are lack of adequate personnel, cramped quarters, and misunderstandings on part of the customers.

To handle the number of students, especially at dinner, the staff should take on two more employees, he believes. Likewise, the small amount of space at the service counters causes the line to back up. The nearest additional

space is in the faculty dining room. But if part of the line could be diverted there, faculty dining room customers would be disturbed by the constant commotion. Another impossible way out would be to ask paying customers to wait *en masse* until after dormitory students have been served. Thus Mr. Timmins sees no immediate space solution. "Night students are getting disgusted at the waiting in line and are not returning."

Moreover, when the ominous or amusing or whatever "Bus your own tray" billboard was spread over the wall, reactions of dorm and other students ranged from "Oh yeah? Mr. Moerschbacher said something about that a couple weeks ago," to "If you don't watch out, I'll bus *your* tray," to "Let them do it themselves."

Another communications breakdown: One recent dinner night, 148 diners consumed 93 pounds of cooked beef. At \$1.25 per pound, it cost Servomation \$175 that night, as the average diner ate twelve ounces of beef," which, like bus-sing, is in the contract. This agreement also states that Servomation is to be reimbursed by the school for resident students and is to receive proceeds for cash sales.


For the future, Mr. Timmins believes, "It's inevitable that cafeteria service will return" to Evergreen.

Those who were recognized for their leadership and military ability were: Larry Buehler, Ed Cohee, Ed Gerner, Dan Knapik, Jim Long, Richard McDonald, Mark Reynolds, Vic Velevis, and John Stern.

(As of this writing, 84 of the Freshman Class had signed for ROTC under the new optional program. There are 141 Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors involved in the program.)

THE GREYHOUND

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ASO

During its first meeting of the year, the ASO conducted a lengthy and at times heated debate about its future.

While at this meeting and as representative of this newspaper, I proposed that if the ASO could not find any way to regain its lost influence, and worse, if it did not truly desire to regain it, then the best thing for it to do would be abolition. In this editorial I wish to explain the motives of my action and to suggest an alternative to the ASO.

To begin with, with the loss of its social power, and the steady movement towards SG control of orientation, there seems little for the ASO to do. What it has done, in lieu of having any real power, is to attack the stand of its arch rival, the SG. While I might have participated in these attacks as much as anyone, I think that it is time for all concerned to realize that the administration is intent on listening to the SG exclusively, and that the division, de facto, between these two student groups has weakened the position of the student body as a whole.

It is therefore my proposal that the ASO disband, and in co-operation with the S.G. form an Activities Committee of the S.G. My suggestion is that this committee consist of 10 mem, elected at the last ASO meeting by all members of the ASO then on the list. From that date on, this committee would recognize all activities, be elected each year by the heads of the campus activities and would supply the activities representation on the F&A Committee in the same proportion as is presently allotted to the ASO.

While accepting this proposal may involve a great deal of crow consumption on the part of many individuals, it is, I think the only way to eliminate the friction among students and to present a unified front to the administration.

It is my earnest hope that all involved in this would give it the greatest consideration and find it worthy of implementation.

—T. C.

4-14 Against

As it stands, 4-1-4 is far from the all encompassing good for Loyola which many people seem to think it is.

While this system, basically, could have many good results at this college, it is doubtful that as suggested, it could accomplish its ends. There are problems with it and ignoring them will not make them go away.

First, while it might benefit the arts in some cases, it will not be helpful to the sciences as a whole, and it is presumptuous of those presenting this proposal to relegate the science part of an arts and science program to the hopper.

Second, the demand that only one of the three “mini-mesters” can be taken in the student’s major seems to be little more than liberality by dictum and presents us with nothing more than the antithesis of the old system of structure by decree. If being liberal is the goal of those who present us with this plan, then they should allow the students and faculty to decide when and in what the mini-mester should be taken.

Third, it is doubtful that with our present student body that such a program could be profitable, and it is blind speculation that 4-1-4 will attract better students to Loyola.

In conclusion, let me say that until the very real objections of some of the students and faculty are satisfied, the haste with which the implementation of 4-1-4 is taking is unjustified.

4-14 In Favor

The new curriculum proposal stands as an unquestionable improvement over the curriculum we’re presently operating under. The present curriculum allows for too little flexibility, breeds a mind-set which rests secure in the Didactic, frustrates the student who wishes to nose about the pillars of wisdom and sets up before us the demanding god, QPA. The new curriculum allows for more depth and intensity during the fifteen weeks of the two semesters, and affords far more opportunities during the mini-semester than are possible under the present setup. By disposing of the credit system, which has no place in the university and is more properly the function of bankers, we are on the brink of discovering that the god QPA actually has clay feet, and that we really are foolish if we pay him more attention than he deserves.

The most fascinating aspect of the new proposal, it seems to me, is the prospect raised by the January semester. For possibly the first time, we are faced with the option of experiencing real education, the possibility of learning and applying in a single matrix. Students will have the opportunity to strike out into areas that interest them, and will be faced for the first time, perhaps, with the awesome responsibility to think, for God’s sake! Perhaps the Dark Ages have come to an end at Loyola.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. Lavin

Mr. Chris Goetzke
Vice-President, ASO
Loyola College
Dear Mr. Goetzke:

In responding to your letter received in my office Friday afternoon, I am making the following observations.

If the present Student Government is “operating unconstitutionally” and “evidencing serious malfeasance,” I am confident that the Student Senate can clarify these charges and make the proper recommendations. Your letter to me was mis-directed; it should have been sent to the President of the Student Senate.

Because I earnestly consider this situation a student matter, it is my opinion that I should not act on your request to get involved at this time. Therefore, I will neither discuss nor defend the inferences and implications that you are charging in your letter. Rather, I choose to be guided by the elected student officials who sit currently in the Student Senate.

I cannot overlook, however, your threat of “pressure, strong pressure and any further means deemed necessary.” It seems to me that “to insure respectable and honorable conduct on the part of the Student Government,” the student body must begin with itself as individual members of this academic community. The “respectable and honorable” manner of legitimate protest is not a student sit-in but a student talk-in; and the proper and honorable place for this exchange is on the floor of the Student Senate.

Sincerely,
L. Morgan Lavin
Dean of Students

Budgets

To: Mr. Christopher Goetzke,
Vice-President, ASO
Dear Mr. Goetzke:

It has recently come to my attention that certain members of the Loyola community are concerned about questions of the constitutionality surrounding the revised student budget submitted by an *Ad Hoc* committee. They have gone so far as to suggest “serious malfeasance”. The charge is that the student government is allocating funds over which the Finance and Appropriations Committee has jurisdiction. Allow me to ease the minds of said members of the community.

The revised budget is only a suggestion to the F & A Committee. It was pointed out to the Senate that the introduction of the budget into this body was done only for the purposes of opinion. We are not usurping the power of the F & A Committee. The revised budget will be sent to the F & A Committee for its consideration. The problem is much more complex.

The Student Government undertook the project of revising the budget for two reasons. It was dissatisfied with the original budget. Furthermore, the original budget calls for a total of \$26,525.00 while the F & A Committee only

has jurisdiction over \$17,525.00, the amount of money given to the Student. Government by the administration. The Student Government controls the \$17.00 per student (\$14,500.00) which will supplement the total student activities budget. The hope is that the Student Government and the F & A Committee can come to a mutual agreement on the activities budget, since neither one controls the total funds needed.

The Student Government will consider the Senate-approved budget its recommendation for the total activities budget to the F & A Committee. If the two organizations cannot come to an agreement then each group will budget the funds in their own jurisdiction. We hope, however, that a more equitable and systematic approach can be devised.

Finally, let me make several comments concerning the approach of your letter of September 19, 1969. If you have any further questions concerning the Student Government please address your letters to the President of the Student Government, and not to the Dean of Students. In that you have challenged the respectability and honor of the Student Government, it seems totally out of place that you should construct such an irresponsible letter. Certainly honor and responsibility go hand in hand. Had you discussed the problem with us previously you could have saved the time you used writing an uninformed letter and the time I am now using to inform you. Furthermore, do not threaten us. Had the situation you outlined in your letter been valid, then you would have been able to go through the normal student channels to prove your point and win your constitutional rights. Your reference to “strong pressure and any further means deemed necessary” is considered neither responsible nor, honorable. The Student Court is the legal channel for questions of constitutionality. We will not bow to threats, especially from those who are not in the position to make them.

Sincerely,
James C. Ruff
President, Student Senate

Lectures

Dear Sir:

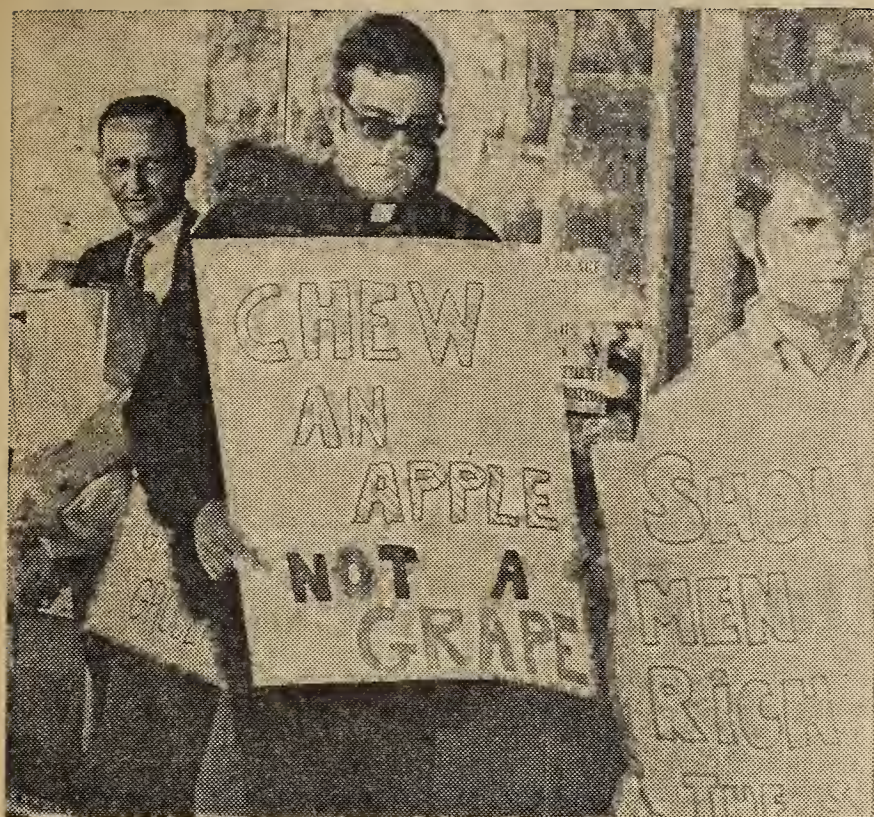
I have lived in the Guilford area for a number of years and have partaken of many Loyola College cultural services, perhaps the most enlightening of which has been the Gorman Lecture series. I have been waiting to hear news of the forthcoming year’s lectures and would appreciate any information you could give me.

Mrs. Hubert B. Ferguson

Dear Mrs. Ferguson:

In the near future there will be an entirely new series of lectures representing a variety of interests which will serve the function that the Gorman, Student Government, and Alpha Sigma Nu lectures have served in the past. We have received no news of possible speakers; but we can assure you that the news will be made public as soon as speakers are definitely lined up.

—(Ed.)



Chavez Talks On Grape Boycott; Pesticides Called Big Problem

Cesar Chavez, leader of the California grape pickers' boycott, was the leading speaker at an assembly held last Friday at Johns Hopkins' Shriver Hall under the sponsorship of Loyola College's Peace Society.

Chavez is the head of the Independent Farm Workers' Union, which for the past four years has been conducting field stoppages in California and has co-ordinated the "Boycott Grapes" movement in supermarkets and food stores around the country.

Following introductory remarks by Dr. Wickwert, the Johns Hopkins chaplain, Chavez began his talk with some general information about the boycott and some of the outside forces which have been assisting the growers in their effort to break the work stoppage. He highlighted the case of Cal Berkeley, where student efforts on the part of the workers have received administration resistance due to the contributions of growers to the University for research. Further, he stated that the Federal

government has given tacit assistance to the growers by refusing to enforce the restrictions on the size and amount of land allotted to any one grower.

After mentioning these points, he went on to what he considered the main point of his talk, the use of pesticides in grape orchards and the effect of these pesticides on the workers. He claimed that there is a high incidence of pesticide poisoning among the workers and that, while wages are an important issue, "we would rather have less money and do something about the pesticides." Many cases of skin rashes, nosebleeds and vomiting which are, he said, prevalent among the grape pickers, and the direct result of the pesticides.

As possible solutions for this problem, Chavez suggested stringent controls on the use of such chemicals as DDT and a committee which would determine when a field, following its being sprayed, would be fit for humans.

Chavez gave as reasons for the

grape growers' refusal to listen to these requests, the fact that the growers are counting on support from the government in the form of "Pentagon intervention" through their added purchase of grapes. To be exact, Chavez claimed that during the past few years the Army has increased its purchase of grapes over 300%.

In his final remarks, Chavez pointed out that the worth of a strong labor front among the farm workers would supply a strong force, when co-aligned with the church and the students, for social change and the cause of peace. As he admonished his audience, "Continue fighting with us, supporting us and picketing with us . . . and one day, it will bring us freedom."

Campus Religion Talked About

On Saturday, September 21, a conference was held in the Jesuit Faculty Residence, designed, in the words of Rector James MacAndrews, "to see if we could help to improve the spiritual and eucharistic life of the college community." Although called at the request of the Jesuit community, the conference was attended by both faculty and students and the opinions of these were used as a basis for discussion.

Fr. MacAndrews remarked that this type of get-together will probably be continued in the future. "One of the things we all agreed on was that it would be a good thing to get together more often." When asked if he found the meeting productive, he referred to Dr. Nicholas Varga's comment that it was "Therapeutic."

There was general agreement that role of spiritual and eucharistic involvement on campus was not a significant factor in the college community. "The big problem that we don't know how to solve is indifference . . . So, we've got to keep trying new things, different approaches to the Mass. But we've got to involve faculty and student initiative."

In connection with this, the Mass of the Holy Spirit last Thursday was considered by most observers to be sparsely attended. A few suggested that while faculty attendance appeared to remain the same as last year, the number of students this year declined over last year.

Disruptive Activity Defined By Student Life Commission

The proposed Student Life Commission would consist of five full-time students—the President of the Student Government; the Presidents of the Sophomore, Junior, and Senior classes; and one resident student to be chosen by the Resident Students' Association—two faculty members to be elected by the faculty, one alumnus to be elected by the directors of the Alumni Association, and one member (who shall not be the Dean of Students) appointed by the President of the College.

The purpose of this organization is to meet ". . . a need for a distinct, representative body to deal with matters concerning student life which are neither directly and immediately academic nor such that they would alter the overall aims and objectives of the college." The Commission will report to the Dean of Students, who will either approve or refuse the action of the Commission. Should he refuse, seven of the nine commission members may request a ruling from the Board of Trustees. The quorum for all meetings would be seven members.

The term of office will be for one year (May 15 to May 15), although members may be re-elected or re-appointed.

The commission will ordinarily meet once a month, unless the Chairman (to be elected each year by the members), having given two days written notice, or at the written request of three members, calls a special meeting.

The proposed Statement on Campus Disruption reads in part as follows:

"In general, disruptive activities are those which involve violence or aim at obstruction of activities essential to the functions of the college community. The following types of disruptive activities are not legitimate tactics of dissent within an academic community and will not be tolerated on the part of any member of the Loyola community:

- 1) Physical violence against any member or guest of the Loyola Community;
- 2) Deliberate and forcible interference with academic freedom and freedom of speech;
- 3) Theft or willful destruction of College property or of the property of members of the college community;
- 4) Forcible interference with the freedom of movement of any member or guest of the College;
- 5) Unauthorized entrance to, or possession of, the offices or

records of any member of the college community."

Any activity considered disruptive may be reported to the Office of the Dean of Men, who will make judgment as to whether or not the activity is disruptive. If he finds it to be disruptive, he will inform those involved in the activity that it will not be tolerated, and he will invite them to desist in their effort.

Should the "disruptive" activity not cease immediately, the College will suspend the guilty parties from the college and ask them to leave the campus.

Education Center Started By Loyola

On Thursday, September 25, 1969, Loyola College announced a newly-created Centre for Continuing Education which will open early in October with classes at Loyola High School in Towson, and at Eastern High School, in Baltimore.

The Very Reverend Joseph A. Sellinger, S.J., president of Loyola, explained that the newly created division of the local institution was created to meet the increasing demands for adult and specialized education in the metropolitan community. He explains, "this centre is designed to meet the needs of many different publics and demonstrate a willingness by Loyola to become more than she is, in her drive for progress."

Supervision of the newly-created division, joining the present Day, Evening, and Graduate Divisions, will be under the direction of Edward R. Johnston. The Centre will have its own staff, maintain its own records, and devise its own courses.

Classes at Eastern High will focus on the special educational needs of teachers working in the inner-city. Courses were designed after consultation with the administration of the Baltimore City School System.

Four separate sessions are currently planned. The fall term will begin on October 6 and continue through November 14. A Christmas workshop begins on December 2 and ends on December 11. A winter session will be held from February 2 to March 12, followed by a spring term from the 6th of April to May 14th.

Classes will be held in the evenings on Monday through Thursday. For the benefit of those who will not be able to attend evening classes, Saturday seminars will be available.

Goucher Concert Season Starts With Oct. 15th Show

Goucher College will open its 13th annual concert season with a concert by the Baltimore Chamber Orchestra, featuring guest soloists Daniel Abrams, Isidor Saslav, and Wallace Toroni, on Sunday, October 5, at 8:30 p.m. in the Kraushaar Auditorium of the College Center.

Under the direction of Elliott W. Galkin, a special program will be presented by the Baltimore Chamber Orchestra in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Beethoven. Isidor Saslav, violinist and new co-concertmaster of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, will join fellow Goucher faculty members Daniel Abrams, pianist, and Wallace Toroni, cellist, in the program which will include Beethoven's "Triple Concerto."

Isidor Saslav, former concertmaster of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra, has also been a member of the Detroit Symphony and Chautauqua Symphony Orchestras. He has performed extensively as soloist under such con-

ductors as Sergiu Comissiona, Arthur Fiedler, Josef Krips, Aaron Copland, Eugene Ormandy, Leonard Bernstein, and Pablo Casals. The recipient of numerous prizes and awards, Mr. Saslav has also appeared as soloist with the Berkshire Music Center Orchestra at Tanglewood, and has been invited for nine seasons to participate in the Orchestra of the Festival Classics in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Daniel Abrams, noted concert pianist, composer, conductor, and associate professor of music at Goucher and conductor of the Goucher-Hopkins Symphony, has performed as soloist with leading orchestras throughout the United States, Europe, and South America. Wallace Toroni, assistant first cellist with the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, is first cellist with the Baltimore Civic Opera Company and the Baltimore Chamber Orchestra.

For ticket information, please call the Goucher Ticket Office, 825-3300, ext. 267.



Faculty Voice Opinion On 4-1-4; Science People Head Opposition

The rumored 4-1-4 system is not something new from Detroit but rather a progressive course program which Loyola may adopt.

The program features two four-course semester separated by a "mini-mester," a four-week interim period during which the student concentrates on intensive study in one area.

Mandatory in the first three years, the winter term would be optional for seniors.

Ideally, the students would work closely with the faculty, perhaps assisting with degree work or traveling as an exchange student with other 4-1-4 colleges.

However, the system has its drawbacks. Mr. Charles Jordan, acting Chairman of the Modern Language Department, contends that taking fewer courses would leave less room for the student to take new courses. A course in English composition would be required for many first-semester Freshmen and necessitate their taking modern language courses during the intensive winter term, to the disadvantage of both student and teacher.

Dr. Melvin Miller, of the Chemistry Department, questions the "favorable" student-teacher ratio, since about one-third of the faculty would be absent at this time. He also feels that the students would be confined to take courses only in their major because there would be no time to orient a non-major for an m-depth course.

"Under 4-1-4, we would have to do away with some electives which are very good and necessary," claims Dr. Bernard Weigman, Chairman of the Physics and Engineering Department, who is presently attempting to draft a curriculum for the system. He is concerned about the study load when a student has two intensified core courses such as (mathematics and chemistry) in addition to two regular courses. Dr. Weigman sees the major problem for Loyola as a liberal arts college under the 4-1-4 is "elimination of some of the presently required core courses."

For the school, as well as for the Philosophy Department, Fr. James McAndrews views the program as an "imaginative and creative challenge" which would allow new

courses not ordinarily given, to be presented. Present 4-1-4 colleges boast such courses as "Tropical Biology" (with field work in the Caribbean!), "Photography," and "Love."

Thus the debate continues here as well as at Notre Dame, Mt. St. Agnes, Goucher, and Johns Hopkins, over the merits and pitfalls of a 4-1-4 system.

Focus On The Faculty

(Ed. note: The following is the first in a series of articles which will profile Loyola's faculty and departments).

A growing Master's Degree program, a wider range of course offerings, and a faculty with varied professional interests characterizes Loyola's Departments of Accounting and Business Administration, and Economics, according to Dr. Hiram C. Caroom, Professor of Business Administration at Loyola and a former department chairman.

The department, in response to a survey taken of last year's graduating Business and Economics majors, has added two new courses in order to provide the students with a stronger curriculum and a wider choice of courses. These courses are entitled: "Human Behavior in Organizations" and "Data Processing and Money." The latter course involves the use of computers. To provide for an even greater variety of course offerings in the future, the Department has been divided into two separate ones—the Accounting and Business Administration Department, with Graduate Dean Dr. Frank Evans serving as interim Chairman; and the Department of Economics, chaired by Mr. John Jordan. Dr. Caroom asserts that the eventual goals of the Departments are to have three separate divisions of Accounting, Business, and Economics.

A recent innovation that has been working out well, according to Dr. Caroom, is the Master of Business Administration Program, in operation since 1968. The program was established at the request of the Baltimore business community, noting that Baltimore has lagged behind other cities in producing graduates of business schools. The MBA, in which over two hundred students are presently enrolled, is still the only program of its kind in the Baltimore area.

Faculty members in these de-

partments have come from various backgrounds. Dr. Caroom, with the rank of Professor, holds degrees from the University of Redlands (California) and the University of Southern California, along with his doctorate in Business Administration from the Harvard Business School. He has taught on all levels, from junior high to graduate school, in a teaching career that has spanned twenty-five years and much of the continental United States. Before coming to Loyola, he was Academic Dean at the University of Baltimore. Dr. Caroom has written several books, including *Management Responsibility in National Defense Interests*, published in 1959, and is presently working on a college text on investments management. He is a member of the Financial Executives Institute of Baltimore, the Advertising Club of Baltimore, and the American Association of University Professors. He also serves on several school committees. He presently teaches graduate courses.

Mr. John M. Jordan, a 1961 graduate (Mathematics major) of Loyola College, is the chairman of the newly-formed Department of Economics. He has done graduate work in Economics at Purdue University, where he is currently working on his doctoral dissertation, "Economic Rationality in Commodity Flows: the U.S. Foreign and Domestic Corn Trade in 1964"—which is "a study in least-cost patterns of shipping bulk commodities and the applicability and limitations of the transportation variant of the linear programming model in the area." Mr. Jordan is a member of the committee on Student Affairs and serves as faculty moderator of the Adam Smith Economics Society. He presently is teaching undergraduate courses in introductory economics and in statistics at both the Day and Evening Colleges.

(Continued Next Week)

On The Left...

By Edd Conboy

When I was asked to discuss our welfare system from the liberal viewpoint, I immediately immersed myself in the reams of statistics that pervade sociological analysis on this subject. Some rather dry (but somewhat interesting) data came to my attention. For instance, there is an annual budget of eight billion dollars and an estimated nine million recipients in welfare programs on the federal, state, and local levels. Five and one-third million of these *persons* are in the controversial Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Furthermore, only one-percent of the 50,000 case workers involved in the programs have earned a Master's Degree in Social Work—ninety-percent have had absolutely no training in social work at all on a graduate level. These facts will not change even with the present administration's proposed revisions.

In a discussion with Mr. Walter Carter (special assistant to the Provincial on Poverty and member of our Sociology Department), he pointed out some very serious flaws in the White House proposal. He said that even though the President's (dare I say Emperor, Dr. Varga) major thrust is toward work-incentive programs, as far as he could ascertain a welfare recipient is not covered by the minimum-wage provision of the Congress. If this is true, then it could have serious repercussions in that if a *person* must (if he is of able body) work, then the employer could hire him for nearly slave wages, and if the employee refused to work, he could be cut completely from the welfare rolls. In such a case, we would have almost the same situation then as we do presently; i.e., it would be more advantageous not to work.

You have probably noticed my emphasis upon the word *person*. This is due to a realization I came to while wallowing through those statistics. In there, words like hunger and substandard housing kept cropping up. For a moment, I

tried to imagine what it is like to feel hunger (I failed miserably). Then I tried to project myself into a home where a child's only playmates are the rats which plague every ghetto. (Again I met with no success). It seems to me that the time has come to stop "thing-izing" human beings and treating them as persons with dignity and respect.

My request that human beings should be dealt with *humanly* and with respect, regardless of the expense and bureaucratic inconvenience must not be ignored, for the request is rapidly becoming a demand.

JOIN THE HOUND

People willing

to WORK

are always

welcome in

Office U-17

Come down

anytime and

get a job!

...On The Right

by Bruce O'Neill

Much has been said lately about the necessity of the country to step back and realign the priorities which have been set up by the government. Billions of dollars are spent on space and a senseless war while poverty eats at the guts of the country like a cancer. The problem of poverty is real and a person would have to have a flaming crimson neck not to recognize the fact that it does not belong and must be alleviated. The problem arises when we ask how, if the funds are granted, will we go about making our ideals reality.

Shall we continue in the present vein and have little to show for our efforts, or shall we take a bit more practical, enlightened view?

We have right now a system in our country which sucks up millions of dollars a year and whose returns are less significant than eighty pounds of moon rocks. This system is welfare. While the need for public assistance is valid in many cases for the simple need of survival, does not the system invite a limbo situation where the rationale becomes, "Why work when I can receive almost, if not as much, for not working?" Welfare produces passive people who feel that the system now is not one of charity, which it is, but rather a right, which it isn't. While this list of erroneous logic goes on, on the one hand, the average working man, the oppressed majority, tires of paying these people to recreate and procreate. He reads of the ineptness in the administration of the system with its innumerable frauds and realizes a great many of his impoverished brothers make more than he. It is his hands which are legally tied and he must go on working and paying for those lagging and paying. The gap between the two groups widens and understanding seems to be nonexistent. This is no good situation.

If we continue to pour new money into feeble projects such as welfare, then Mars is looking pretty good. Meaningful solutions and not giveaways solve problems.

2nd ANNUAL EVERGREEN ECHO LITERARY CONTEST

Open to: Day, Evening and Grad Students

FIVE CATEGORIES:

Poetry

Essay

Short Story

Photographs

Drawings

Outdoor Art Show Huge Success; Sculptress Grabs Best In Show

On Sunday, September 28, Loyola College held its Third Annual Outdoor Art Show for the intellectual edification and stimulation of the college community, and Baltimore as a whole.

Noted artists of the area displayed their works on the fences of the athletic field while the spectators perused the *objets d'art* to the tones of appropriate recorded music and received refreshments in the gaily appointed center tent.

The crowd, evenly distributed among the student-faculty group and the local community, blended in with the art scene through their stylish Sunday afternoon dress and the casual "I could care less" appearance of the true follower of the arts. By the end of afternoon, over 4,000 people had seen the

works of such men as Robert Hieronimus, the long haired artist who made the national scene when he was refused admittance to the marriage of Spiro Agnew's daughter, even though he presented the guards at the door with an invitation from the groom.

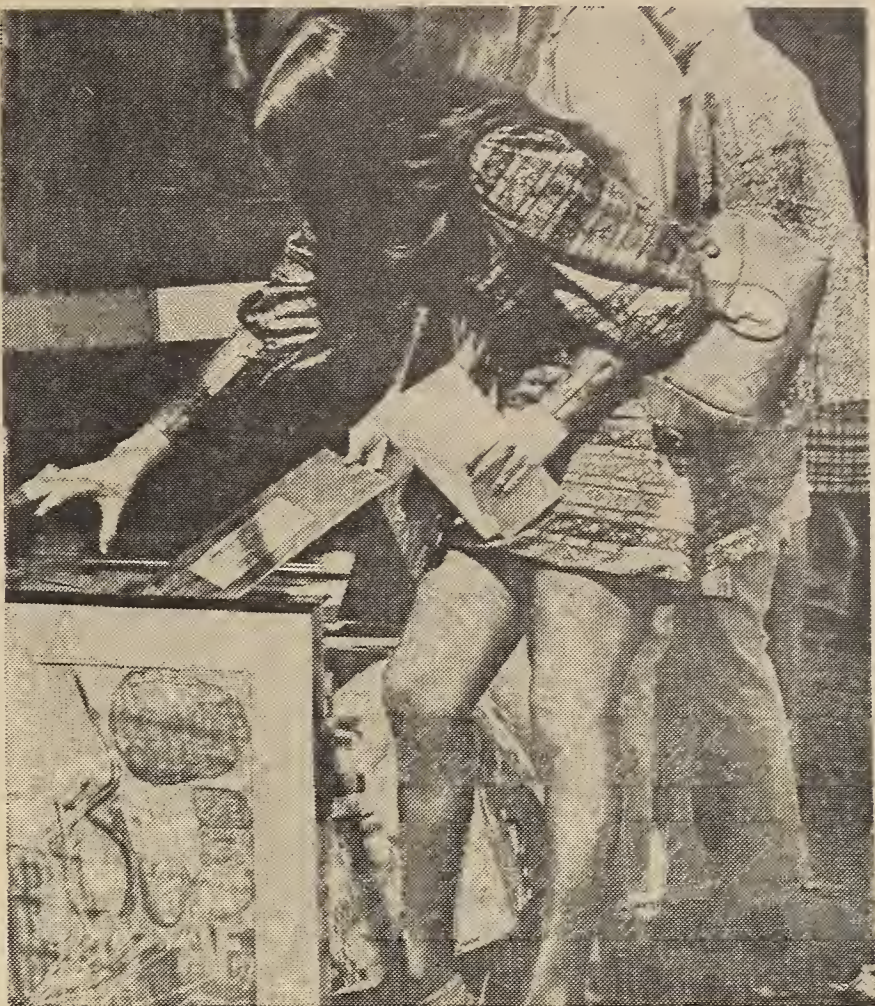
As the day began to drag, the student workers at the Show lightened the atmosphere. Two of them, manning one of the gates helped a photographer sight in on one particularly good piece of kinetic art who was cricling the field. Through the use of a complicated system to capture all the lines and curves of the art.

At the Northwestern gate, the student workers celebrated the arrival of their one thousandth guest with a shower of confetti and a lout "Huzzah!"

Other students occupied their time by monitoring the crowd. They came up with such comments as "What's all this trash doing here," and "I'm sure it has some deep meaning, only I can't quite make it out."

The judging for best in show took place early in the afternoon, and the critical eye of the appraisers, lead by Mr. McNeirney and Mr. Carton finally made their decisions after long discussion and reflection. Miss Freida Shon won top prize of \$550 for her sculpture top prize of \$300 for her sculpture while Bennard B. Pearlman and Phoebe Fisher ran second and third respectively, collecting prizes of \$250 and \$150.

Festivities were concluded with a fine cocktail party held in the Student Lounge.



Run Cap! Best in Show?

Sound System

By Jerry Blair

The Beatles hailed them as "America's best." Dylan praised them and in the beginning wrote songs tailored for this sound. Yet, David Crosby was not satisfied as one of them. So, with his rhythm guitar in hand and folk-rock backround in his soul, David Crosby walked out on the Byrds and into a new and exciting sound.

Crosby visited a friend's house to do some "sapping" and ended up jamming with this friend in a new-famous session. His friend, Stephen Stills, had gained fame as the lead guitarist and writer for the country-western sounding Buffalo Springfield. In addition, he had played lead for Judy Collins, for whom he had more than a passing appreciation. He had also jammed with Al Hopper, Mike Bloomfield, and Skip Prokop in the now famous Super-Session. So, when Crosby and Stills jammed that day, the blended sound of their "folk-country-western-rock" backgrounds that emerged is one of the hottest sounds around.

The group was thought to be made complete when a third member, Graham Nash, joined the others. Nash, like the others, came from another group. He has been the value of a short-lived British group—The Hollies. Although this group seemed short on musical talent, the harmony and vocals which Nash provided were outstanding. So, Graham Nash lends this harmony and vocal talent to this group.

So, now, in the era of the "super-groups" in rock-music like Cream and Blind Faith, we have a true "super-group" in the "country-western-folk" bag. They are Crosby, Stills, and Nash.

Their first album is simply entitled "Crosby, Stills, and Nash." It may well be the best album this year, of this style of music. Their style of music will continue the resurgence of a country and western sound already revived by the Byrds ("The Notorious Byrd Brothers," "Dr. Byrds and Mr. Hyde," and "Sweetheart of the Rodeo"), Bob Dylan ("Nashville Skyline"), Credence Clearwater Revival ("Bayou Country," "Green River"), and Johnny Cash (Live "Prison" Albums).

The album itself is a single-record album with ten songs. It opens with a beautiful love poem,

written by Stephen Stills for Judy Collins, entitled "Suite: Judy Blue Eyes." It reminds one of "Day in the Life" from the Beatles' Sergeant Pepper's Album in that it could very well have been two separate songs. However, the overall effect of the melodic connections of the two basic parts of this song gives the piece its worth. And I warn you not to be surprised if you find yourself singing along with the calypso (?) type finale! The words speak for themselves. How many of us could not have applied the following words to our own love relationships:

"It's getting to the point
Where I'm no fun anymore
... I am sorry"

The second song on side one was written by Graham Nash, entitled "Mamakesh Express." It is also the song released as their first single. (Why, I am not sure, since it is probably the weakest work from the album). It seems to be nothing more than a melodic, fun song (Sorry, Mr. Voci!).

CAA Sponsors Tutoring

ATTENTION — ANYONE INTERESTED IN A NEW FRIEND

The Community Action Agency, a government sponsored agency for the City of Baltimore, is sponsoring a tutoring project for children between the ages of 5 and 12 at its center in West Baltimore, Hollins and Calhoun Streets. The children to be tutored are generally from underprivileged, broken homes and are in need of not only a tutor, but, just as important, a friend or a brother/sister, mother/father image.

Anyone who might possibly be interested in volunteering one hour a week to this worthwhile experience is encouraged to contact at his convenience: Rita M. Simon, at 752-8308 (A.M.) or 752-6695 (P.M.). There will be two training sessions on October 6 and October 13, 6:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. for all prospective tutors, after which time, the tutors will be paired with one child for the remainder of the year.



It's The Thing To Do!

Over 40,000 Americans (That's Us)

Have Died In Vietnam

Where The Leaders Aren't

Join

THE ALICE'S RESTAURANT ANTI-MASSACRE MOVEMENT

Greyhound SPORTS

Loyola Speaks Out On Sports

After all the criticism and admonishment that the division system has taken this year, we figure one more opinion will not seriously endanger anyone's personal well-being.

In this corner, a play-off and new division system was favored when the proposal was brought up at the winter league meetings last year. We say "a" system, not necessarily the system that was devised by the owners of the major league clubs, but a new divisional set-up was needed to help promote a little more interest in that "Grand Old American Game". The system we favored would have put the last eight expansion clubs in the same league and then retained the American and National Leagues in the form that they were before 1961, when the American League expanded to ten teams.

This would leave a division containing the New York Mets, Houston, San Diego, Montreal, Kansas City, Seattle, Washington, and California, to be called the Central or some other appropriate name. Each team would play each of their league rivals twenty times during a 140 game season. For the first year the pennant winner with the best percentage from the play of that year, would draw a bye for the Series play. The other two pennant winners would battle each other in a best of seven series for the right to face the team that drew the first bye. Even a round robin tournament could be favored over this series that has been proposed, but that would simply provide the owners with an extra week of arguing.

This system would guarantee that at the most, a team would have to play 154 games including all series games. This feature would be favored by the majority of players

who voted to reduce the 162 regular games, last year at the winter meetings with now Commissioner Bowie Kuhn.

Although the division system may prove to keep the Orioles out of their meeting with the New York Mets, the people in Minnesota must think that the play-off system is the greatest thing that has ever been brought to the world of sports. The play-off system has snuck both the Vikings and the Twins into an extra play-off series. However, if the Orioles are to be tagged as the best team in the world they will have to beat the Twins three more times and then defeat the challengers from the National League. Then and only then will the Orioles be allowed to refer to themselves as the "greatest team on earth."

The reduced pitchers mound has been blamed by the pitchers for inflating their earned run average and deflating their egos. However, the new gimmick we would like to be seen tried in the major league, would be allowing the batter to choose either first base or to remain at the plate after a pitcher has walked him. This would force the pitcher to pitch to the tougher hitters, and even after walking a batter intentionally to load the bases, he would still have to face the same batter if the manager so desired. Another invention to put more punch in the lineup would be the limiting of each club to only 9 or 10 pitchers on the final roster for the season. This would make the manager think twice about changing pitchers if he had used three or four pitchers the day before.

However, the major league owners will still manage to foul up any legitimate proposals put forth to them. Hope you had a good summer.

J.C.P.H.

Shutout Defense Shines As Booters Drop Lynchburg

Loyola's soccer team got off to a fast start on their 1969 season Saturday by defeating Lynchburg College by a score of 2-0. The game began at a fast pace and until the final whistle both teams continued to hustle at a fantastic rate despite the very warm and humid day that prevailed. During the first half neither team could control the ball and set up an effective offense. Both teams were presented numerous opportunities but neither could take advantage and capitalize on them. Halftime brought a 0-0 tie and relief to a beleaguered Hound defense that was having difficulty clearing the ball due to bad passes and mistakes.

During halftime, Coach Jim Bullington stressed to his players that they should stick to their plan and "play their own game." As the second half opened so did the Lynchburg defense. Loyola began moving the ball down the sides effectively, and this spread the Lynchburg defense so that the Hound forwards could move to the inside with a little less difficulty than they encountered in the first

half. The Hounds continued to keep the pressure on the Lynchburg goalie, as the revitalized defense continually thwarted Lynchburg thrusts into Loyola territory.

Strong second half performances by Tom Giordano, Rick Rukowicz, Bela Pallay, and Paul Myers helped sophomore goalkeeper Jerry Geraghty net his first shutout of the year.

The first Loyola goal came as the Lynchburg goalie misplayed a ball that was kicked by one of his own halfbacks. The ball sailed up to the corner off the net as the surprised goalie desperately lunged to stop it. He got his hands on the ball but could not control it, and it fell into the net. Gil Ball was signified by the official as being the closest Hound player and received credit for the goal. The second Loyola goal came on a cross from Jim Loftus to John Fedarcyk.

This Saturday the Hounds will again put their unbeaten streak (which has now swollen to 25) on the line against U.M.B.C. The game is at home and will begin at 2:30 p.m.

McKuen Performances Slated For Mechanic

Rod McKuen, who many insist is the only American chansonnier, will give two concerts at the Morris A. Mechanic Theatre on Sunday, October 19, at 3 and 7 p.m.

The self-taught poet, singer, composer and lyricist was born during the Depression in a Salvation Army hospital in Oakland, California.

After serving his country in the Korean War, his life was not easy. Appearances at San Francisco's Purple Onion resulted in his signing with Universal as a player in a few beach epics. McKuen recalls "I never sat through one of my pictures. It wasn't that they were that bad. It's just that they were so terribly dull." Dropped by Universal, he headed East and in desperation he lived off selling his blood and putting on his blue suit to go to hotels where he crashed convention parties for the canapes.

In 1961 he wrote "The Oliver Twist," a song that became an instant hit. Capitalizing on this success he sang his heart out in 80 cities in eight weeks and damaged his vocal cords. Even though he was told he would never sing again, he kept on and to-date his albums have sold over 14 million copies and no other poet in history has sold more poetry. He has written over 900 songs that have been recorded by such singers as Frank Sinatra, Andy Williams, Tony Bennett, John Davidson, and which have sold more than 50 million copies.

Last year on his first TV special, a one-man show on NBC, called "Rod McKuen: The Loner", he spent his time singing his songs—"The World I Used to Know", "Stanyan Street", "Lonesome Cities" and "Listen to the Warm"—and reciting a poem about one of his few New York friends, "A Cat Named Sloopy." The TV special brought offers from every single network.

It has been said that if the beloved Will Rogers were alive today, he and McKuen would be great pals. This ruggedly handsome man, who has blue eyes and shaggy blond hair, says that aspirins give him headaches and the drugs of any kind are stifling for anyone creative. When the right woman comes along he hopes to have a mess of children to guide and give love and he hopes that someday he will find this woman who will understand his feelings and his need to work.

The Loner Rod McKuen, poet, composer, lyricist—chansonnier to the masses—now looks forward to his visit to Baltimore and to his two performances at the Morris A. Mechanic Theatre. Seats for his two concerts are now on sale at the Mechanic Box Office. Prices for matinee and evening performances are: Orchestra and mezzanine \$6.50, Balcony \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00.

Harriers Fall To Lynchburg As Disqualification Costs

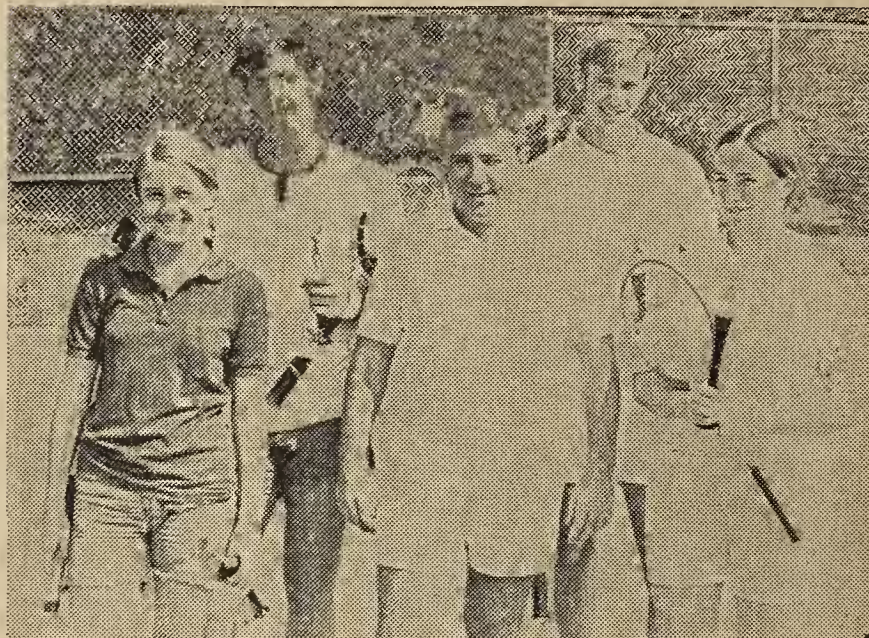
The Loyola harriers dropped their initial meet of the year to Lynchburg College 27 to 28, but if this is any indication of what is to come, it may be one of their few losses all year. Over an extremely tough and hilly four mile course most of the harriers im-

proved on their previous best course times. The meet was settled on a technicality when Loyola's sole freshman Dave Harry misread the directive arrows and added an extra quarter mile to his required jaunt. Nonetheless he was disqualified for technically cutting the course. The race was won by Robertson, a Lynchburg freshman from New Jersey, who was only eighteen seconds off the course record. Mike Hodges and Jeff Hild showed mid-season form finishing third and fourth respectively. Tom Goodman, Lew Libby, and Bill Doherty finished sixth, seventh, and eighth with Goodman running an extremely strong race.

The Cross Country team's next race will be against Washington College at Herring Run Park at 3:00 P.M. With these twelve extra days of practice and with the familiarity with the home course should mean that the next race will be decided on ability and not on a technicality.

Results From Lynchburg

1. Robertson, Lynchburg	22:12
2. Goodloe, Lynchburg	22:32
3. Hodges, Loyola	22:53
4. Hild, Loyola	23:08
5. Scully, Lynchburg	23:14
6. Goodman, Loyola	24:13
7. Libby, Loyola	24:24
8. DSQ Harry, Loyola	24:49
9. Doherty, Loyola	24:56
10. Herringslak, Lyn.	25:49
11. Rafako, Lynchburg	26:58
12. Bixlen, Lynchburg	28:10
13. Duggins, Lynchburg	31:12



Tennis Toppers take their trophies

Freshman Davis Leads Team To Top In Mixed Doubles

On Saturday, September 27th, the finals of the Jerome B. Morschbacher Mixed Doubles Tennis Tournament were held on the Loyola College courts.

Winning along with his partner from Notre Dame was John Davis, a freshman resident student. The Davis team won the trophy with a smashing straight sets victory over the other finalist team lead by Rick Betz, '71.

Both members of the winning team were awarded trophies by Mr. Morschbacher in a court side

presentation after the final set. The runners-up were also presented with awards.

Mr. Morschbacher informed the *Greyhound* that the tourney was named after him under the insistence of the Director of the Event, Jim Blaney. He went on to say that most of the people who were involved expressed their satisfaction with the way things were conducted and were all in favor of having another event this spring.

A plaque with the winners names will be placed in the lobby of Hammerman House.